



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Gray reports this plant as growing in Saskatchewan to Fort Franklin and Behring Strait (at that time Assiniboia was a separate province, not as now incorporated with the first named). It was therefore quite unexpected to meet such an extremely northern plant in North Dakota. It is described as 2 feet high, with 10 or 12 rays. Our plant, reaching a length of 1 m., has only 5-7 rays, and if there are more differences, they can only be ascertained by a confrontation with Hooker's type or some of the northern plants. Until then, and if some additional differential characters should warrant the change of name, my inclination of naming this species *A. chelonica* must continue to be suppressed.

*Leeds, North Dakota.*

---

#### TITHYMALOPSIS AND DICHROPHYLLUM, SYNONYMS.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

---

The most logical treatment of our Euphorbiaceae is that of Dr. J. K. Small in his *Flora of the South Eastern United States*.\* The heterogeneous group of plants commonly aggregated under the name *Euphorbia* he has separated into a number of natural genera, some like *Tithymalus* and *Chamaesyce* recognized by Theophrastus or Dioscorides, and all pre-Linnaean botanists.

This impossible aggregate, *Euphorbia* Linn. was accepted almost without question or objection by manual writers in our country in spite of the fact that no real *Euphorbia* is to be found native in our country. The typical *Euphorbias* are succulent spiny plants of the old world like *E. officinarum* Linn. or *E. antiquorum* Linn., and the name should disappear from all our American manuals as it has from the *Flora of the South Eastern United States*.

Besides *Tithymalus* and *Chamaesyce* among others, the genera *Poinsettia* R. Graham, (1836), *Tithymalopsis* Kl. and Garcke (1859), and *Dichrophyllum* Kl. & Garcke (1859), are also recognized by Dr. Small. Several or all of these have been published as genera under older names by Rafinesque, and I have been unable to guess why this author's perfectly valid names in two of the three instances have not been accepted in the *Flora of the South Eastern United States*, unless the author has entirely overlooked them, and this, strange to say, though every one of Rafinesque's

names are noted in the Kew Index, and should therefore have come up for consideration when the genera were taken up.

Rafinesque's *Agaloma* antedates Klotzsch and Garcke's *Tithymalopsis* by a score of years. Moreover, there is little room for quibbling about the identity of the names as the author, though admitting a considerable number of species to the genus, clearly points out which plant is the type of his new group. He says: "*Agaloma corollata* R. Euph. do. O. type of the G." Any group of correlated species segregated from the Linnaean *Euphorbia*, and containing *Euphorbia corollata* Linn. ought to be included under Rafinesque's name.

Klotzsch and Garcke's *Dichrophyllum* is likewise preceded by Rafinesque's *Lepadena*,\* under which he quotes *Euphorbia marginata* Pursh. In the same pages of revision of *Euphorbia* Rafinesque protests that the then recently published *Poinsettia* Graham (1836) was anticipated in 1833 by his own *Pleuradena*, though he had in 1825 made another *Pleuradenia* (= *Collinsonia* sp.). Graham's name enjoys validity therefore for this third genus.

Following is the synonymy of the genera with some of the transferred species.

*AGALOMA* Raf. Fl. Tell. p. 94 (1836).

*Tithymalopsis* Klotzsch & Garcke, Monatsb. Acad. Berl.  
(249 (1859)).

*Euphorbia* Linn. Sp. Pl. 450. (1753) pro parte.

*Agaloma corollata* Raf. do. p. 95.

*Tithymalopsis corollata* Kl. & Garcke. l. c.

*Euphorbia corollata* Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 459 (1753).

*Agaloma polyphylla* (Engelm.)

*Tithymalopsis polyphylla* (Engelm.) Small l. c. Fl. S. E. U. S.  
p. 716 (1903).

*Euphorbia polyphylla* Engelm.

*Agaloma gracilis* (Ell.)

*Tithymalopsis gracilis* (Ell.) Small. l. c.

*Agaloma eriogonoides* (Small).

*Tithymalus eriogonoides* Small. l. c.

*Euphorbia eriogonoides* Small.

*Agaloma mercurialina* (Michx.)

*Tithymalopsis mercurialina* (Michx.) Small, l. c.

*Euphorbia mercurialina* Michx.

**Agaloma Curtisii** (Engelm.)*Tithymalopsis Curtissi* (Engelm.) Small, l. c.*Euphorbia Curtisii* Engelm.**Agaloma exserta** (Small).*Tithymalopsis exserta* Small, l. c. p. 717.**Agaloma Joorii** (Norton).*Tithymalopsis Joorii* (Norton) Small, l. c.*Euphorbia corollata* var. *Joorii* Norton.**Agaloma zinniflora** (Small).*Tithymalopsis zinniflora* Small, l. c.**Agaloma apocynifolia** (Small).*Tithymalopsis apocynifolia* Small, l. c.*Euphorbia apocynifolia* Small.**Agaloma discoidalis** (Chapm.)*Tithymalopsis discoidalis* (Chapm.) Small, l. c.*Euphorbia discoidalis* Chapm.**Agaloma olivacea** (Small)*Tithymalopsis olivacea* Small, l. c.*Euphorbia olivacea* Small.**Agaloma paniculata** (Ell.)*Tithymalopsis paniculata* (Ell.) Small, l. c.**Agaloma Ipecacuanhae** (Linn.)*Tithymalopsis Ipecacuanhae* (Linn.) Small, l. c. p. 716.*Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae* Linn., Sp. Pl. 455, (1753).*Vallisneria spiralis* (Linn.) Raf. Fl. Tell. 96. (1836).**Agaloma arundelana** (Bartlett).*Euphorbia arundelana* Bartlett. Rhod. 13, p. 164 (1911).**LEPADENA** Raf. Fl. Tell. p. 96 (1836).*Dichrophyllum* Klotzsch & Garcke, Monatsb. Acad. Berl. 249 (1859).*Euphorbia* Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept. II. 249 (1814) pro parte.**Lepadena marginata** (Pursh).*Lepadena leucoloma* Raf. l. c.*Dichrophyllum marginatum* Kl. & Garcke, l. c.*Euphorbia marginata* Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept. II. 607, (1814).**Lepadena bicolor** (Engelm & Gray).*Dichrophyllum bicolor* (Engelm & Gray) Kl. & Garcke, l. c.

Dept. of Botany

University of Notre Dame.